WALLACK'S THEATER .- "Mighty Dollar." GILMORE'S GARDEN.- Concert.

Index to Abvertisements. AMUSEMENTS 3d Page-6th column BANKING HOUSES AND BANKERS 7th Page-6th column BANKING HOUSES AND BANKERS-7th Page our Communication of the Columns Board And Rooms-3d Page-4th and 5th columns Business Chances-7th Page-6th column Business Notices-4th Page-1st column Dentistry-3d Page-4th column Dividend Notices-7th Page-6th column Bity Goods-3d Page-6th column Excursions-3d Page-6th column. EXCURSIONS—3a Page—officionam.
FINANCIAL—7th Page—6th column.
FURNITURE—3d Page—4th column.
HELP WANTED—3d Page—6th column.
HOUSES AND FARMS WANTED—3d Page—6th column.
HOUSES AND FARMS WANTED—3d Page—3d column. HOTELS—3d Page—5th commu-IGE CHEAN—3d Page—4th commu-INSTRICTION—6th Page—2d, 3d, 4th, and 5th columns. LAW SCHOOLS—6th Page—5th commu-LEGAL NOTICES—3d Page—4th commu-MARKAGRS AND DEATHS—5th Page—6th column MISCELLANEOUS—3d Page—4th column; 8th Page—6th

column.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS—3d Page—6th column.

NEW PUBLICATIONS—6th Page—2d column.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE—CITY—3d Page—3d column.

COUNTRY—3d Page—3d column; TO EXCHANGE—3

Page-3d column: 6th Page-5th column.

5ales by Auction-6th Page-5th column.

5ales by Auction-6th Page-6th column.

Figural Notices 5th Page-6th column. STEAMERS, OCEAN-3d Page-6th column; 3d Page-1st SUMMER RETREATS-3d Page-5th column.

Teachers—6th Page—5th column Fire Tuer—3d Page—6th column. To Let—City Froterry—3d Page+4th column: Brooklys—3d Page—3d column; Country—3d Page -4th column.

Business Nonces.

THE CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION OFFICE OF THE FRIMINE is in The Tribune Pavillon, Belmontave, Centeumial Brounds (on the bank of the Lake). The Philadelpria Branch Office is at No. 713 Chaptant-st, told Masonic Temple, Subscriptions and advertisements received at regular rates it both office. IIE DAILY THEMESE served by carrier in all Arts of the city early in the morning.

DAILY TRIBUNE, Mail Subscribers, \$10 per annua, SEMI-WEERLY TRIBUNE, Mail Subscribers, \$3 per an WEERLY TRIBUNE, Mail Subscribers, \$2 per annum. Terms, cash in advance.
Address, The Telbunk, New-York.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE will be ready this morning at 8 o'clock, in wrappers for mailing. Price 5 cc. s. Up-town advertisers can leave their favors for The Tribuse at 1.238 Broadway, cor. 31st-at., or 30s W. 23d-at., cor. 8th ave.

New-Pork Daily Cribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 13, 1876.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.-It is reported that the Servians have lefeated 5,000 Turks, who suffered heavy losses. An inquiry is to be made by Turkey into the circumstances of the Bulgarian affair. - The presentalion of the "Ring of the Niblung" at Bayreuth was

DOLLSTIC .- The Kansas Republicans have nomisated Col. George T. Anthony for Governor; Gov. Woodford bas begun the campaign at Tarrytown with an excellent speech; the Indiana inflationists temand the taxation of Government bends; the Administration is preparing to enforce the election aws. ____ Speaker Kerr's condition is unchanged. === The crews gathering at Philadelphia for the great regatta are attracting attention, === S. B. Packard, Republican nominee for Governor in Louisiana, has challenged the Democratic nominee to a oint discussion. === The Saratoga conference of Southern railreads has led to a proposition for joint anion of Southern railroads and steamship lines.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.-The Rebublican Reform Club called on Republican electors to take part in the Independent Central Committee's primaries, on secount of the exclusive call of the regular Republican Central Committee. == The Richmond County Republicans elected George William Curtis, W. A. Townsend, and J. J. Houseman delegates to Saratogs, and resolved that Everts and Morgan were excellent candidates, but did not instruct their delegation. = Capt. Grindle of the ship St. Mark was accused of atrocions cruelties to seamen. - The schooner Josephine was plundered by river thieves aear Riker's Island, and her captain was wounded. Elwood Hill brutally murdered Elwood Marter at Riverside, N. J., in a quarrel. - Gold, 11114, 11118, 11118. Gold value of the legal-tender dollar at the close, 90 cents. Stocks more active and lower, closing weak and feverish.

THE WEATHER.-THE TRIBUNE'S local observations indicate cloudy weather with some rain. In this city yesterday there were heavy rains in the morning and cloudy, misty weather in the afternoon; thermometer, 74°, 85°, 71°.

The breach in the Republican party in this city widens. The address of the Republican Reform Club announces that a set of delegates will be chosen entirely separate from those of the Custom-house wing.

Federal interference at the South appears now to be the order of the day at Washington. If carried out in the spirit in which it is begun, it must prove a serious issue in the campaign. A renewed attempt to coerce the South is most evidently foreshadowed; it will be a godsend to Democratic orators and organs at the North.

The President is credited with giving wholesome political advice to the faction of the Maryland Republicans that is seeking the removal of U. S. Marshal Goldsborough, The doctrine laid down, that the President cannot liste .. to the demands of one wing of a divided party, is sound enough to serve as a plank in a new civil service reform.

To the resolves of the Greenback Convention belongs the sole merit of astonishing candor. Not content with the usual string of mflation projects, they add a demand for the taxation of Government securities. Of course it was generally understood that inflation means straight-out repudiation, but it was scarcely to be expected that its advocates would be so carried away by their feelings as to strip off the last rag of decency.

Cruel treatment of seamen by shipmasters is becoming every year more rare under the severe rulings of our courts. The trial of the captain of the St. Mark seems likely to present as dark a chapter as any of the old mutiny stories. Unless the charge of cruelty can be squarely contradicted by testimony, the case is likely to go hard with Capt. Grindle, since he escaped penalty on merely technical grounds in a suit some years ago for a similar offense.

The heavy showers of yesterday caused great discomfort to the participants in the dedication of the soldiers' and sailors' monument at Bridgeport. In one of the intervals of the rain, however, the procession started, and the programme was successfully carried out. The popular interest was shown by the fact that a very large crowd of spectators assembled in the park, and hundreds stood without umbrellas in the rain. It was a rather severe test of patriotism.

Nearly all the competing crews for the international regatta have arrived at Philadelphia, and several are already practicing on the Schuylkill. Our correspondence describes those that have anneared on the river, and it is men and managers on account of his labors

out some of the best rowing ever done in this | the politicians, but he who will commend himcountry. Our native crews are in excellent trim, and the oarsmen from abroad, so far as they have shown their skill since arrival, indicate that they are formidable competitors.

There was some talk that the Customhouse was going to revenge itself on Mr. George William Curtis by keeping him out of the State Convention. He was thus to be taught that such behavior as that of which he was guilty at the last Convention could not be tolerated. But the gentlemen of the Cus- in offering to the thinking voters of the State tom-house probably realize what the general public made up their minds to some time ago, integrity, and commanding abilities they will to wit, that if the Republicans expect to win this Fall they cannot indulge in the luxury the Presidential contest is "anybody's race." Staten Island have learned the lesson, for they have sent Mr. Curtis again, and have declared in favor of some such nominee as Morgan or Evarts. The choice of delegates from mate tact, shrewdness, and canning, and out of town districts continues to run heavily against Cornell,

Delegates to the State Convention at Saratoga are to be chosen by the Republicans of this city to-night. It is to be hoped that the independent spirit which has obviously wrought a change in the machine processes throughout the rural districts may be seen in the results of our city conventions. In several of the New-York districts the sending of new men to the State Convention would be a charming novelty to the individual voter. In the XIIIih, for instance, from a period to which the memory runs back only with difficulty, Col. Charles S. Spencer and Hugh Gardner have been invariably two of the three delegates. We express the unspoken wish of a majority of the Republican voters of the district in asking that the XIIIth be graciously permitted to have a fresh delegation this year. If reform is to be prosecuted within the party, let Messrs. Spencer and Gardner aid the work by a little self-abnegation. A change is more urgently demanded in this than in any other metropolitan district; but in most of them the good of the party as well as individual good taste very strongly suggests the selection of new names to-night.

THE STATE CAMPAIGN. It isn't a good time to get on and ride. What the Republican party in New-York needs is not any more passengers on the load, but a few more shoulders at the wheel. With the very best nominations it can make in this State, the party will have enough to do to pull through and carry the election. It cannot afford to add an ounce weight to its load, in the shape of a candidate for office who has to be drawn instead of drawing. The Republican managers in the State, the men who are generally understood to run the political machine and have the direction of party movements, must not underestimate the gravity of the situation. The gentlemen on the other side to whom they must oppose their wit and skill and management, and all the arts and tactics and strategy of politics, are not by any means novices in their profession. They know all their own strong points, and they know as well the joints in the harness of their opponents. Gov. Tilden is not the candidate of their choice, but they mean through his name and by means of the reputation he has made, to carry the election. In the fact of his nomination and their submission to and acquiescence in it, is the best proof of their utter earnestness, and their willingness to cast off all personal feeling and lay aside all differences to insure Democratic success. They mean business, and mean it to the uttermost. No man rides their load; every man must push and help the party win. These are facts that must be looked squarely in the face and considered in all seriousness. The Opposition is on the homestretch and straining every nerve. The party has been out of power for sixteen years, and is hungry beyond description. The leaders have learned othing by the mistakes of previous years. They have been made wiser and more cautious even by the latest mistake at St. Louis, which put Hendricks on the ticket. They will be careful not to repeat it. Their next nominations will be as strong as they can make them, and in this State no man's ambition and no clique's or faction's purposes will be permitted to stand in the way of the most popular and taking nominations which in the visdom of shrewd and sagacious leaders can be made. Whether Republican leaders see it or not, the Democratic managers clearly see and understand that the turning of the event lies in the ballots of men who to-day are undecided as to what is the real spirit and purpose of each party, and who will east their votes in accordance with their full judgment upon this point. No man with eyes and ears on fail to see and understand that these are the votes to be

On the other band it is plain enough that the dominant faction in the Republican party does not propose to abdicate its position of influence and power in the party for the mere purpose of securing Republican success and carrying the Presidential election. To elect a Republican Administration which should be independent of them would be no more to them than a defeat. To abandon the field in New-York and confess that it would be impolitic and unwise to nominate candidates of their selection would be, the same to them as Democratic victory. It is actually a case of rule or ruin with them, and they are not disposed to take any other or broader view of it. It is vastly more important to them that they shall dictate the policy and nominations of the Republican party, direct its machinery, and control its patronage, than that the Republican party should be successful in the election. So there is no disposition manifested on their part to make any sacrifices or yield their preferences to the general good. They propose in any event and at all hazards to ride, and not under any circumstances to admit that they add at all to the weight of the load. Nothing could be more obvious than that the nomination of Mr. A. B. Cornell will be a drag upon the ticket. It is too plain to need any demonstration, and there s no need to dwell upon it. It is nothing to Mr. Cornell's prejudice that this is the fact. He has many good qualities, personal and political, that are recognized and admitted, and there is no sympathy among decent citizens with the brutal attacks that have been made upon him on account of personal misfortunes which are due to no fault of his. The thing for the Republican Convention to do is to look the simple fact in the face that Mr. Cornell is not the strongest candidate, and the strongest candidate is the man whom they ought to seek

It must be remembered too that the candidate who will stand the best chance for success in the coming State election is not be who will kindle the enthusiasm of the place-

and must find.

quite plain that the coming contest will call for the party or his personal popularity with self, by his character and position and standing, to the support, the calm and deliberate support, of that large class of voters who toconsidering which is upon the whole offering to the people the truest, ablest, and best men for official stations. The wisdom of the present hour for the Republican party of New-York is not in taking chances with a doubtful candidate; not in taking up a candidate who will "wake up the boys," but a candidate in whose high character, personal try, can be easily thrown away. The Republicans of this State will be confronted with no weak or foolish generalship, but with consumwithal with the diligence and determination of old and experienced campaigners who have learned many things from many disasters. It will be wise in them not to underestimate their foe, or overestimate themselves.

AFTER THE ELECTION-WHAT?

There are those who will smile at the letter of Secretary Cameron to Gen. Sherman; others may regard the matter more seriously; but it is hardly possible to consider the whole transaction without a feeling of regret. The conit may be asked whether these gentlemen in Washington are playing at politics as they might play a game of faro or of brag. The resolution, with its preamble, was in itself not more than state the undeniable fact that available reserve, and the deposits to be in some of the Southern States there position of the Democratic party, there was right upon the record. But there is nothing terposition. On the contrary, the demand is the criminal courts. There is also an expression of the opinion which no one can gainsay, that any interference with the right of suffrage should meet with certain, condign and efstatute, nor does it call upon the President to do anything. The appeal is to the courts maining about the same. and not to the Executive as Commander of the Army. With an audaeity which need not be properly characterized, and with a professional alacrity which does not surprise, the President immediately resorts to General opinion there can be no good government without the presence of a standing army. All troops which are not needed to carry on the frontier war are to be marched into the South ern States. These are to be strongly occupied and judiciously garrisoned for the purpose of Yet the resolution says nothing about the

has given it is all his own. The Executive and its advisers are evidently incapable of drawing delicate inferences, A moment's accurate thought would have re- at the dates named: vealed to them the stern condemnation of their impolicy and of their failure, which is implied by the Secretary's letter. For all these years they have held these States under control, shaping their governments, removing and appointing those highest in authority almoat pleasure, and not until lately in the least hindered anywhere by recalcitrant majorities. As the result of all, it is solemnly admitted that to secure a fair vote in a Presidential election it is necessary to put a very considerable portion of this Union under martial law. Peace can only secure its victories through the aids and appliances of war! The canvass is to be a campaign not netaphorically but literally. Courts of justice are powerless; the posse comitatus is not to be depended upon; and the ballot without the bayonet is advertised to the civilized world to be no more than a mockery! If this be so, how shameful that it should be so! View it as we may, the situation is full of humiliating

suggestion. There is no reason why the Southern States should not support the Republican ticket; but if there is to be a Republican majority in those regions, it should be a free and unintimidated majority. No other can exercise any permanent influence-no other can promote wholeome results. Why should we desire President Haves, at the very outset of his administration, to be hindered and embarrassed

by that reaction through the whole South which will be sure to follow electoral votes secured through military coercion? If the South prefers to vote for Messrs. Tilden and Hendricks, it is infinitely better to permit it to do so than to dragoon it into an opposite course, which, at the very first opportunity, it will abandon. Why begin by breeding for the President to come a vigorous and even malignant opposition which will infallibly spring up the moment the pressare of the Federal arms is taken off? If the Grant administration were capable of such a degree of foresight, we might imagine it to be preparing, under the pretenses of amity, for the embarrassment and failure of its successors. It already assumes that the majority must be fortified, coddled, protected everywhere by the Federal battalns. Are they to be kept on guard forever? Has the Administration no legacy to leave to its successors, save that of force? Can we not elect an honest President without conditions and drawbacks which will make his official life one long trouble, and neutralize all those benefits which should be secured by his elec-

THE NATIONAL BANKS.

The abstract of the reports made to the Controller of the Currency, giving the condition of the National banks of the United States, June 30, 1876, shows important changes in six items of the account. There has been a large reduction in bonds to secure circulation, and in circulation, in loans, and in individual deposits, and in United States certificates for deposit of legal-tender notes, while there has been a large increase in United States bonds on hand and in specie. The character of these changes for some years past will be seen from the following comparison:

\$622,685,363 660,068,996 664,570,619 641,432,886 Sept. 12, 1873. \$33,081,799 Oct. 2, 1874. \$333,281,799 Oct. 1, 1875. \$318,350,379 June 30, 1876. \$294,448,418 Bonds Deposited. \$388,320,460 383,254,800 370,321,760 339,141,750 Bonds held. \$8,819,850 13,313,550 13,989,950 30,842,300 Certificates held, \$20,610,000 42,830,000 48,810,000 27,955,000 Sept. 12, 1873. Oct. 2, 1874. Oct. 1, 1875. Jane 30, 1876. The decline of circulation, as all know, has his "Lohengrin" met with a complete success.

really been more closely indicated by the withdrawal of bonds deposited than by the circulation as reported by the banks, since there remains outstanding many millions-on the 30th of June over \$36,000,000-for which day are poised between the two parties and legal-tenders have been deposited and bonds withdrawn, though they have not yet come in for redemption. Since the report of September, 1873, just before the panic, the amount of bonds withdrawn has been over \$49,000,-000, representing a circulation of \$41,000,-000. But only since last October has there been any shrinkage of loans or of deposits. From September, 1873, to October, 1875, though the circulation decreased nearly \$21,000,000, the loans did not dehave an honest pride. From to-day's outlook crease, but on the contrary increased \$40,000,000. To those who fancy, as the of revenges. Certainly the Republicans of The State of New-York, and with it the coun- Democratic platform and Gov. Tilden's letter or decrease of bank credits depends upon the increase or decrease of circulation, this fact will be surprising and should be instructive. Those who are not wholly befogged on the subject know that there is no necessary connection between circulation and credits, and that contraction of circulation by no means necessarily produces any decrease in credits, but, on the contrary, naturally tends to an increased use of those commercial substitutes by which 90 per cent of all business is transacted, and through which credit is made to take the place of cash.

Individual deposits are less by \$23,000,000 than they were last October, but larger by nection between the letter and the resolution nearly \$19,000,000 than they were before of the House is of such a gauzy nature that the panie. The amount of legal tenders held was \$92,347,663 before the panie, and is now 890,836,876. In October last the legal tenders were \$14,000,000 less than they are now, but the banks held nearly \$21,000,000 merely harmless but commendable. It did no more in certificates, so that they had a larger protected were much larger. The prohad been, in the elections, "fraud, portion of legal-tender reserves, including "intimidation, and violence." Considering the certificates, to individual deposits, has not materially changed; it was above every reason why it should wish to put itself | 18 per cent and less than 19 per cent at each of the four statements compared. The specie in the resolution which calls for military in- reserve, however, has varied greatly. At the statement of 1873 it was \$19,800,000, in only for the prompt and effective action of 1874 it was \$21,200,000, last October it was only \$8,000,000, and it is now \$25,200,000. Coupling this with the statement of bonds held by the banks, it appears that an increase of reserve amounting to \$24,000,000 has been "fectual punishment." But all this is not a placed in specie or bonds since last October, the proportion of legal tenders to deposits re-

The amount "due from reserve agents" is somewhat smaller than it has been at this season of late years. In this item, as all know, is indicated the magnitude of the chief danger to our banking system. The banks of the Orders, and leaves us to conclude that in his country keep over \$50,000,000 on deposit in the reserve cities, and the banks of the other reserve cities keep usually over \$30,000,000 on deposit in New-York, so that whatever reserve of cash is held by the New-York banks is practically the only considerable reserve in the country. It is liable in any emergency to be drawn out, enabling the citizens to vote as they please. not only by the depositors here, but, at the slightest alarm, by the two thousand banks all army; the martial turn which the President over the country. The following gives the amount due to other banks by those of the reserve cities, and due to those of the reserve cities by those of New-York, with the totals,

Since the corresponding return of last year

the reduction has been small; since 1873 or 1874 it has been nearly \$10,000,000. The abstract published does not show as yet the amounts due to country banks and to those of reserve cities separately.

WAGNER'S TRIUMPH.

Americans, as a rule, have a thorough admiration for plack and perseverance, without caring much in what kind of a cause it is shown. When they see a man who by sheer of will has overcome obstacles apparently insurmountable, and triumphed over personal opposition of the most bitter and viralent character, the are apt to sympathize and appland. We have just witnessed what is perhaps the most remarkable instance in the history of art of a triumph of this sort in the production of Richard Wagner's trilogy at Bayreuth, and we ought to rejoice with him in his success.

Wagner came at a time pecaliarly unprositions for a musical reformer. The Italian school, which has since proved his bitterest opponent, seemed securely intrenched in publie favor by long years of successes. In Germany the inflaence of Beethoven was transcendent, and he was believed to have reached the last word in music. The then recognized methods in the lyric drama he had never in any great measure attempted to medify, and they were accepted as perfect. That any one after him should pronounce these methods radically false and absurd, as Herr Wagner did, was regarded as the hight of impudent presumption, and he himself was written down a charlatan, an empty pretender, an iconoclast—Heaven knows what else. And his offenses did not stop here. He is a tremendous hand at a controversy, and in that which he had raised he handled his opponents without gloves. The critics and musicians of the old schools were aghast at the contempt and scora with which they were treated by this young upstart, and conceived a cordial hatred of him. Soon he held the attention of all musical Germany. He defended his ideas with splendid temerity and vigor, disciples began to come to him, convinced of their truth, and the Wagner school, so called, became a fact. But his troubles were but just begun. The bitter personal camities which he had created by his writings prevented the production of his operas in many places, or their adequate representation where given at all. His early works were composed before he conceived certain of his later theories, and were not in accordance with them; the variance in these works between his own preaching and practice was pointed out as an evidence of the impracticability of these theories. The cabals of the Jockey Club prevented his Tannhäuser from obtaining a fair hearing in Paris, indeed from being heard at all. England and Italy would none of him. In this country comparatively few people had

ever even heard of him. In Germany the numbers of the faithful were still small, and outside of them he had almost no support. But with a perfect confidence in himself and the faith that was in him, and with wonderful pluck and persistency he worked on, getting a chance here and there for a representation. And when he did, the verdict, from those who were unprejudiced and intelligent enough to be competent judges, was always in his favor. The number of his followers increased more rapidly, and at last, even in Italy, the stronghold of the old school,

at the hands of the younger generation at any rate. But the opposition increased with the success. What had before been laughed at and despised, now that it had become dangerous, was hated, and no stone was left unturned to neutralize the effect of these victories. But it seemed that the courage and constancy which had never faltered in nearly thirty years of the hardest kind of fighting were to meet their reward. The young music-loving king of Bayaria became his patron and warm personal friend and supporter. And now his aid, moral as well as material, has enabled Wagner to give, under his own direction, with every perfection of detail, and in an opera-house built especially for the purpose, from plans of his own, this crowning art work of his life. He has asked the world to come and judge between himself and his critics and detractors, Wagnerism has come to a fair trial at last, and by the result of this trial must it stand or

It is impossible from the accounts yet re-

ceived to tell just how far artistically, or in just what directions these performances have been successful. That they have been so successful, and in the highest degree, there can be no doubt. The audience was not altogether a friendly one. Enemies flocked to Bayreuth hoping to enjoy a fiasco, as friends came to take part in a triumph, yet the applause and enthusiasm seem to have been universal, and to have come from friend and foe alike. This work is the perfect embodiment of Herr Wagner's theories, and its success is the success of the new school, of which he is the chief representative. That the work would lose in interest if presented with less perfect accessories than those which were commanded at Bayreuth is undoubtedly true. Indeed, this is precisely what Wagner himself argues. But that the accessories alone, without the greatest merit in the music, could create such enthusiasm in an audience composed chiefly of the first musicians and critics in the world, is an impossibility. For these reasons, then, we believe that the test can now be considered a conclusive one, and feel that the new school can no longer be treated as an experiment. The flower of the musical world has passed its judgment on it, and so far as can be told at this time and at this distance, that judgment is unqualifiedly favorable.

Yesterday's rains were in general a surprise, and to most people a very agreeable one. The Government weather reports had not indicated the approaching change even so late as yesterday morning. On Wednesday the wind was brisk from the north, and fall of two-tenths of an inch had taken place in he barometer. THE TERBUNE'S "Local Observations" had previously named Thursday as the probable date for the advent here of a strong tendency to rainfall that was evidently displayed on Wednesday in the north-east and the lake region. But during Wednesday afternoon and evening a sudden and irregular rise took place in the barometer. which might naturally have accompanied a postponement of the rain. The wind, however, changed to the south-east in the night, and, after all, the rain came at 3:15 yesterday morning. Having arrived, it did not further stand upon the order of its coming, but came at once, with brief intervals between the showers until afternoon. At 10 a. m. there were thunder peals and sharp lightning. Although the whole rain was of the general character of mere showers, the total amount of water that fell is estimated at nearly 24 inches, and in the lowlying parts of this and neighboring cities sewers and ellars were overflowed, doing considerable damage. As usual in such cases, Brooklyn was the scene of many such overflows, that city being generally supplied with very inadequate sewers. But the relief from hot weather is more than a compensation for all the damage by the storm, and there is also hope that the full force of the change is not expended, since there is some prospect of further rain.

The Chinese Commission to California might have been timely and useful. Mr. Kasson might have been a first-rate member of the Chinese Commission. The Central Florists might have been investigated to the great benefit of California, and to the great enlightenment of Congress. It had been agreed that Mr. Kasson should be a member of the Chinese Commission, but when he made a tart speech about Tilden, it was suddenly discovered that he was by no means fit to investigate the Chinese, and so the Speaker declined to make him a Chinese Commissional, if they cannot accend, to answer by letter to be ioner. It would be hard to say what Mr. Kasson's minion of Gov. Tilden has to do with his ability to avestigate the Chinaman in California, but in this ittle bit of ugliness in the Speaker we have a hint of the way in which offices might be filled or not tilled under the administration of a Democratic President. The partisan coarse of the Speaker is said well nigh to have knocked the Commission in the head. Mr. Wilson of Iowa, appointed in Mr. Kasson's place, announces his intention of staying at home. Mr. Meade, under the circumstances, thinks he will stay at home too. So the Chinese Commission appears to be pretty well out of commis sion. Thus we have a fine specimen of how not to do it. There would evidently be a right smart chance of civil service reform if we had a multitude of men in power like Speaker Sayler.

All who are lucky enough to get it will acmowledge with sentiments of profound gratitude the reception of an invitation from Monsieur le Commandeur Marius Cazeneuve (de Paris), who assures the community that he is not only a Professeur and Encyclopédiste, not only that he has been decorated with many orders, but that he is Honorary President of the Philotechnical Institute of France and of a number of Academies. Monsteur le Commandeur invites his friends (in French) to attend a Fashionable Recreative and Scientific Soirée, to be given by him this week in a Broadway billiard room, which the proprietor with ravishing kindness has placed at his disposal. During this evening alone, M. le Commandeur will discourse upon Cartomancy Illusion, Prestidigitation, History, Mathematics, Subtilité Dictalogique, Mnémo schny, the Magic of the Egyptians, Chinese, and Chaideans, Chemistry, Astronomy, Magnetism, Somnambulism, and Spiritism. After which a couple of gentiemen will play a match at billiards, or as M. le Commandeur expresses it, "donneront une séance de billard." The Commander may well say that at his soirce will be mingled the useful and agreeable. One suggestion may be made. Considerng the length and variety of the programme, would it not be better to begin at 7 o'clock in the morning?

We are happy to observe that the nuisance of steam whistles is under discussion, and possibly after much talk it may be mitigated. At Hunter's oint the tags drive the H. Pointers half mad. In Newark, N. J., all night long at intervals of from 20 to 30 minutes, the locomotives of the Pennsylvania R. R. Co. go screaming through the city, and this is the less tolerable because it is understood to be against the orders of the read authorities." The mild and beneficent effect of this upon the sick, the sleepless, and the nervous may be more easily imagined than described. Doctors find their patients in the morning sicker than they should be, while those living upon the line of the road who are dependent upon a good night's rest for ability to do the next day's work, wonder if such a noise made by a private citizen would be tolerated. There is no doubt of the utter usclessness of a great deal of this acreaming and yelling, or of the pertinacity with which the drivers keep it up, simply to show their power and because it has been complained of. On some roads whistling has been abolished, except in cases of danger; on others it seems to be practiced as an amusement to while away the hours of night travel.

The letter of Secretary Cameron to Gen. Sherman loses much of its practical respectability when the number of men actually available for keeping peace

at the South is considered. Even admitting that the forces there are not to be disturbed for the purpose of supplying the frontier, there are only about 3,000 troops available-only, according to the books of the War Department, about 138 companies. Of these, 20 companies of artillery are on the coast. There are also 26 companies of cavalry stationed in Texas, where there are also 45 companies of infantry. Five regiments of infantry and one of cavalry are about all the available force. This is the enormous army which Gen. Sherman is ordered to hold in readiness to keep the peace in eleven States. The Secretary's letter, therefore, can have no more than the effect of a moral mexace, and the troops themselves cannot add much to it. What is really accomplished is an increase of irritation, uneasiness, and indignation among a people not much relishing the idea that they have been subjugated. The proposed policy will make the angry somewhat angrier-it can do very little more.

The newspapers are full of reports of suicides in all parts of the country. Various causes may be assigned for this access of the self-destructive mania-among them the hard times, the scarcity of employment, and the extreme heat of the Summer, Unfortunately, one such case in a locality usually produces another, while the newspapers keep up a succession of the melancholy reports.

PERSONAL.

Queen Isabella, when leaving Paris for Spain, ant \$1,000 to the Prefect of the Seine for the poor of the

President Porter and Prof. Whitney of Yale

College are summering among the Adirondack Moun-Gen. W. F. Bartlett of Pittsfield, Mass., has gone to Canada. His health is still far from being

Daniel Webster's pleasure yacht, the Lapwing, is still owned in Marshfield, Mass., where it is used for a fishing bout. Congressman Lamar's health continues quite

poor. He has been advised to try the waters at the White Sulphur Springs in West Virginia. The widow of Gen. Custer arrived at her

home at Monroe, Mich., last week. A number of friends were at the depot to receive her, on seeing whom she gave way to her emotions and fainted. Several of the wives of those who were slain in the stoux massacre acpanied her.

The Rev. W. E. Moore, pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church at Columbus, Ohio, in writing to a friend, gives Gov. Hayes the following excellent certificate: "You may rely upon him as a man of the highest haracter and ability. I do not know that he is a member of the church, but he is a constant attendant with his of the church, but he is a constant attendant with his wife, who is a member of the Methodist Church. He is a man of very decided realgions convertions, and of the very highest tone of morals; a stanch temperance man in his practice, and of the utmost purity in speech and conduct. He is not ambifuse, but he has had the highest responsibilities, military and civil, thrust upon him, and so mee them all as to satisfy the utmost expectations. His bitterest political enemies—and he has no other—have never said aught against his integrity. He is not, as they say, a medicere man, as his successive defeats of Thurman, Pendleton, and Allen have painfully taught them. You may rely upon him both to be elected and to rule well afterward."

POLITICAL NOTES.

"Elect Uncle Jimmy Governor," shout the Indiana Democratic editors, "and he will run the office on the same principles as those on which he runs his farm." In all probability he would do just that.

President Seelye is said to have been concerted from an Independent to a zerious Republican by his term in Congress. He is quoted as saying that a possible return of the Democrats to power is a serious thing

Only four years more for either of the great parties to exist, is the prediction of the Hon. S. F. Cary. He says by the end of that time they " will be disintegrated and ground to powder." Cary himself will burst long before that time if he keeps on inflating himself at his

Senator Boutwell will preside over the coming Republican Convention in Massachusetis. If the Demo-crats nominate Mr. Charles Francis Adams for Governor, the Republicans will not belp their own cause by taking counsel chiefly from men like the author of the Mississippi report.

Mark Twain has announced himself a Hayes man, and says he was won by the Governor's letter of acceptance. He was requested recently to attend a Tilden flag-raising and "give counsel." He wrote declining to attend, but gave them counsel in the kindest manner—not to raise the flag.

Here is depressing news for the "floating voter." The chairman of the Democratic State Committee of Maine declares with apparent sadaess that he has received no intimation that any of Gov. Tilden's barrel of money is going to be sent to that State. He hasn't received any money at all from outside of the

Tilden and Hendricks, it seems, have two more letters to write that will tax their ingenuity quite as much as any they ever wrote. The Executive Committee of the Soldiers' National Reunion to be held at read to the soldiers at the Reunion. The soldiers close

their letter of invitation in these significant words: "Please have the kindness to answer completely to the solders of the Union, by letter if you cannot come, and by speech if you can come, this single question, what diff you, or either of you, ever do or say, from 1861 to 1865, to advance the interests of that cause whose triumble we are to cciebrate at our approaching Reunion?"

Another member of President Tilden's Cabinet has been picked out for him in advance. In arging the Massachusetts Democrats to nominate Mr. Adams or Governor The Boston Berald says : "That Mr. Adams will go into Mr. Tilden's Caldnet is one of the things which can now be reckoned upon as a certainty in the event of Mr. Tilden's election. Mr. Tilden has pledged imself to 'get the best,' and his appointments in New-York have shown that he does not always take the men who have done the most for the party. Perhaps his mination and election here this Fall may not make any nomination and electron here this Fai has no make a be-difference with Mr. Taiden's determination in case he be-comes President; but in putting him forward as their candidate the Democrats may be assured of two things; I. They will thus contribute the utimost possible glad to the success of their national ticket; 2. They will have the pleasure of naming the Secretary of State in the next Administration."

The Hon. D. W. Voorhees is another roaring inflationist, who is satisfied that the St. Louis platform and candidates represent soft money and antiresumption. In a recent speech he thus rejoiced: "Two years ago this right hand of mine wrote the Democratic platform for Indiana, with which we triumphed by 17,000 najority, and which proclaimed that we were in favor of specie payments only when the business interests of the people required it, and that all laws and parts of aws in contravention to that purpose should be repealed. They have been repealed and stand repealed today. The National Democratic platform adopted at St. Louis declares the same thing in substance. It declares Louis declares the same thing in substance. It declares that we will delay the day of resumption until, by rigid economy, was financial management and proper preparation, the people will not be injured but will be benefited thereby. I take been not one word I have said on the finance question, and I find but little if any difficulty in harmonizing my views and position with the platform of the National Democratic party at St. Louis."

THE STATE CANVASS.

George F. Danforth of Rochester is candidate or the Republican nomination for Judge of the Court of

It begins to look as if it only needed the ousent of ex-Gov. Morgan and Judge Robertson to nom-nate Mr. Evarts easily.

Judge A. B. James will be unanimously ominated by the Republicans to succeed William A. Wheeler in Co: gress, and will of course be elected. His commution will strengthen all the Republican tickets in its section of the State.

Mr. Evarts is especially strong in strong Repubican districts. The Northern counties, which are invariably and faithfully Republican, are outspoken for him. Mr. Cornell's largest accession so far has been in a Democratic county, Albany, and the largest to come is riced to be in the greatest of all Democratic counties, New The election returns have begun to come in

already. The Utica Observer gives the first installments We shall lose 10,000 votes which we cast in 1874votes representing the Canal Ring, their employés, sympathizers, and apologists. We shall also lose 5,000 additional votes representing that small section of the Lib eral party which follows the lead of John Cochrane and Ethan Allen. We shall gain 50,000 votes from the regu-lar Republican ranks."

The offices which Mr. Cornell has held are those of Surveyor of the Port and Speaker of the Assembly; the posts of honor in the party, those of Chairman of the State Committee and member of the National Committee. The Commercial Aftertiser seems to think he has no reason to complain. It says: "There are a score and more of men who have rendered equal services